A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

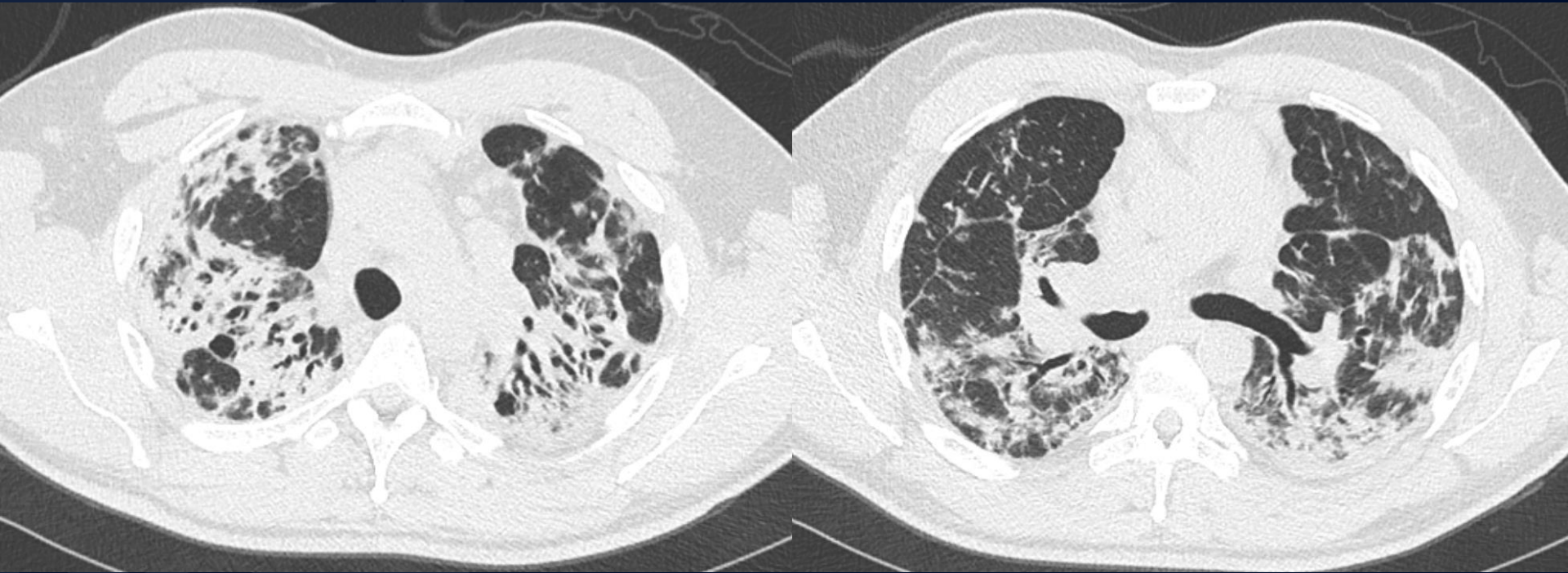
52-year-old male with 4 months of persistent dry cough and exercise intolerance

Todd Costello, MS3

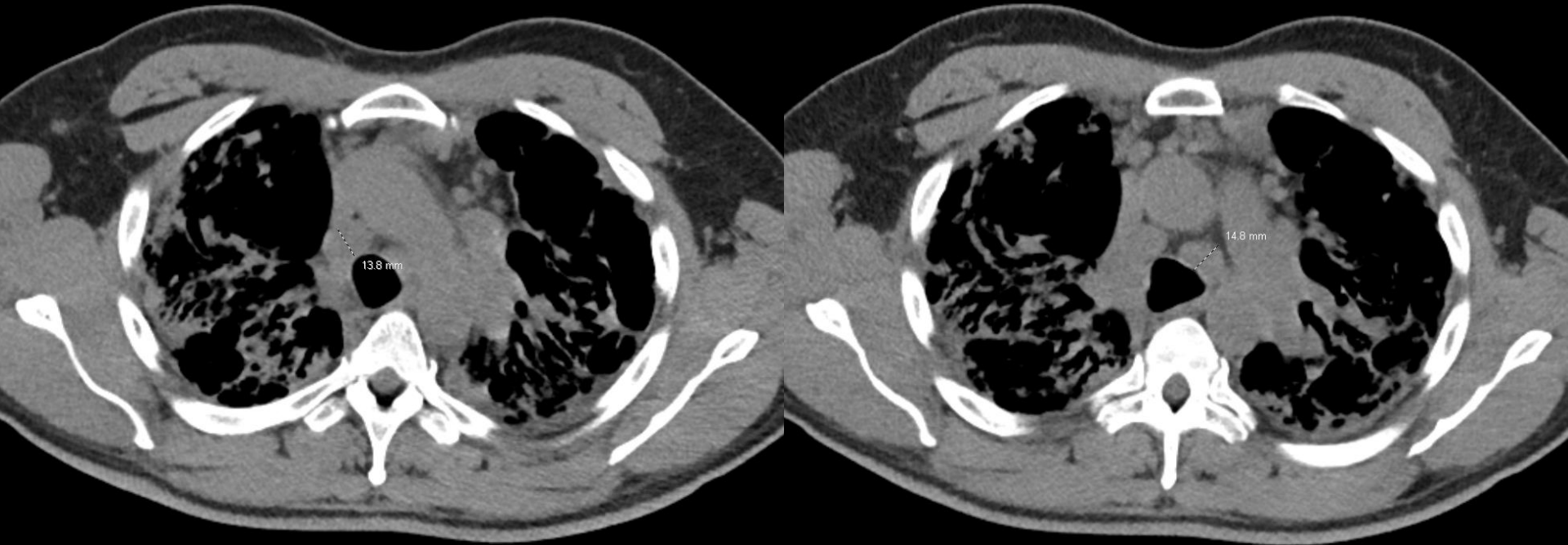
PA Radiograph



High Resolution Chest CT



CT without contrast





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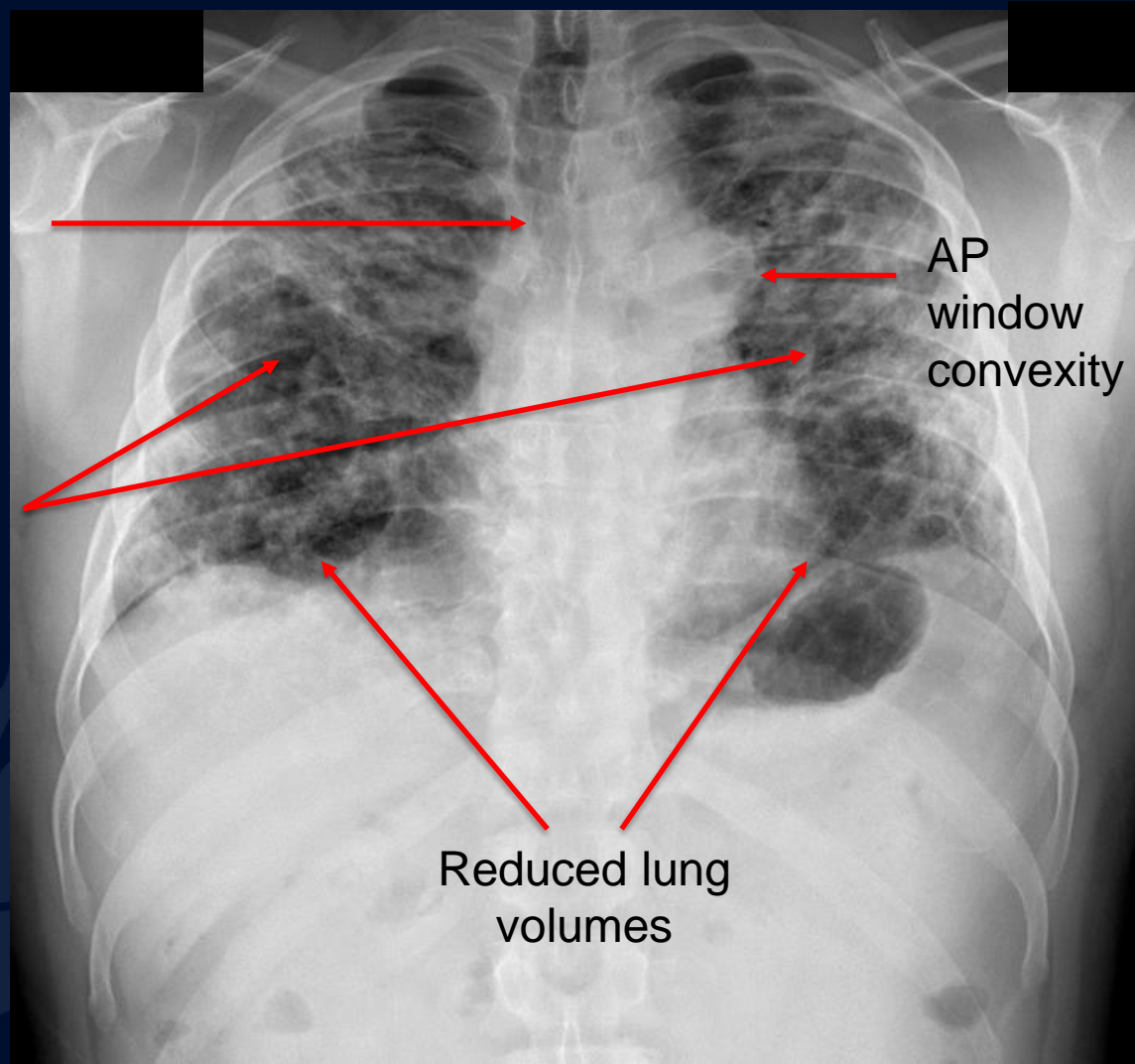
A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide.

Sarcoidosis

PA Radiograph

Thickened
paratracheal
stripe

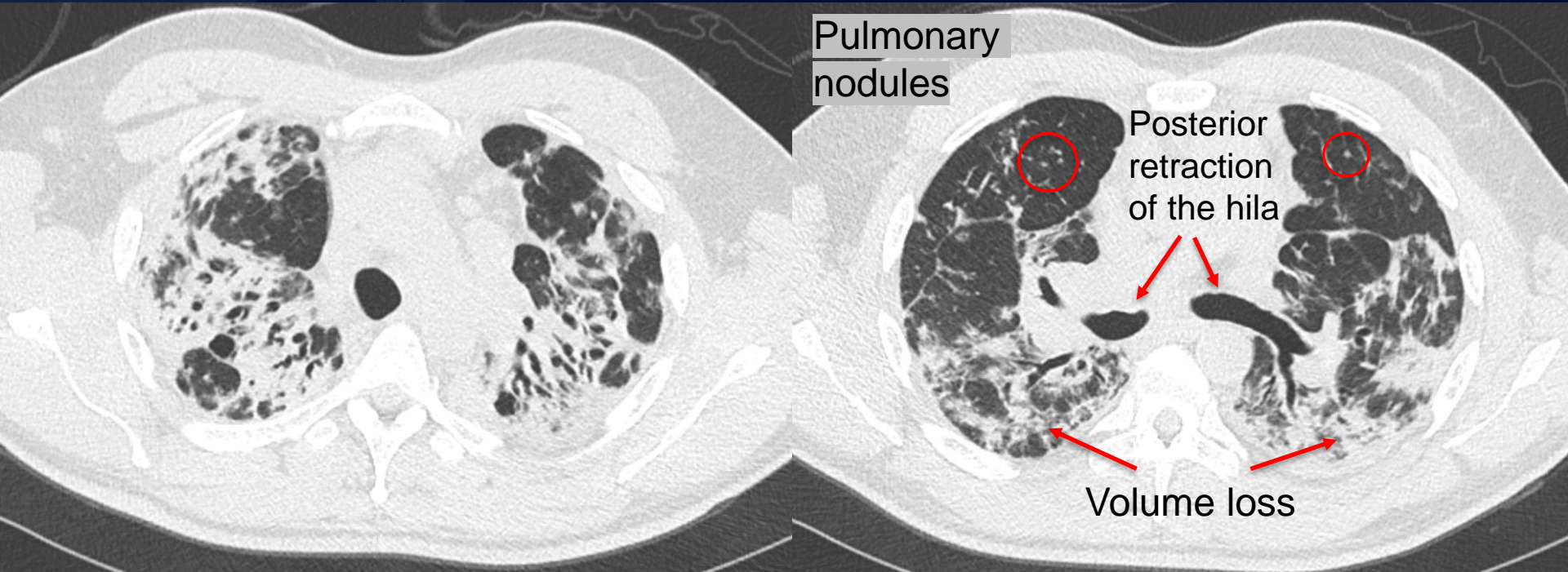
Diffuse
interstitial
thickening
with distorted
parenchymal
architecture



AP
window
convexity

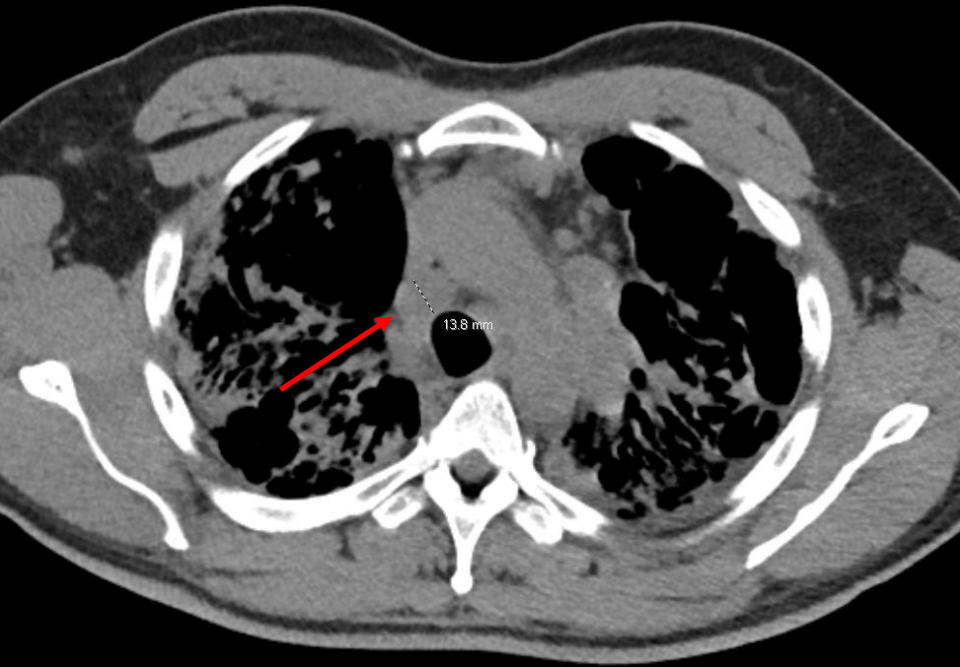
Reduced lung
volumes

High Resolution Chest CT

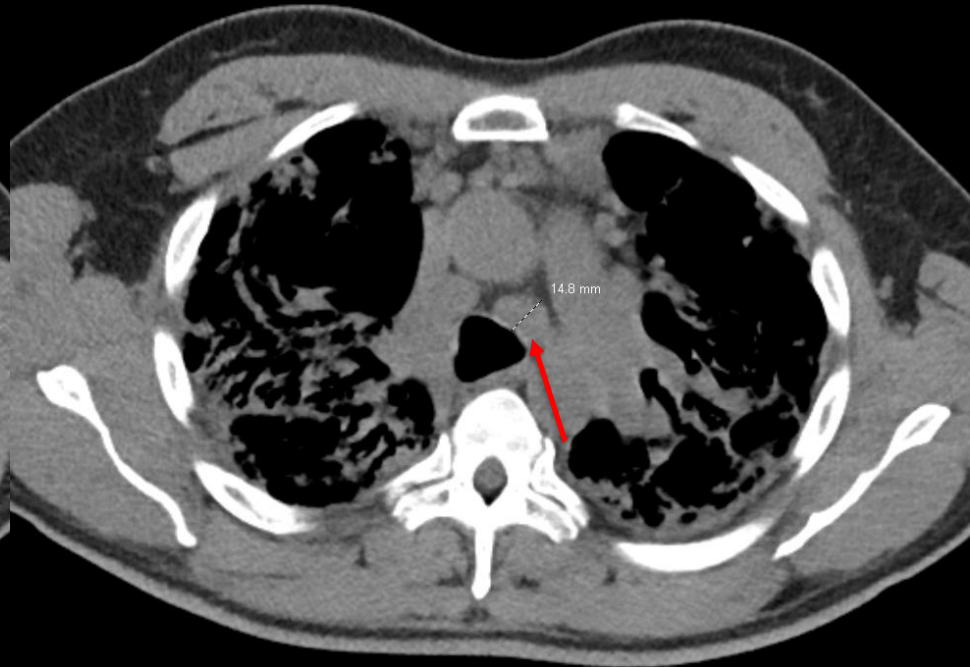


Massive pulmonary fibrosis

CT without contrast



Paratracheal adenopathy



Hilar adenopathy

Sarcoidosis

- Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disorder of unknown etiology characterized by the development of noncaseating granulomas in various organs.
- Clinical features of pulmonary sarcoidosis (dry cough, dyspnea on exertion, chest pain) are often nonspecific, so imaging is essential to diagnosis.
- Lung involvement can result in architectural distortion of the lungs and progressive loss of pulmonary function.
- About 10%-30% of patients with sarcoidosis develop progressive pulmonary disease, and more than 60% of deaths are due to advanced pulmonary sarcoidosis.
- Differential diagnosis: TB, Lymphoma, Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis, Metastasis
- Image findings include symmetric hilar lymphadenopathy, mediastinal lymphadenopathy (especially involving the right paratracheal and AP window nodal stations), micronodules in perilymphatic distribution, and pulmonary fibrosis.

References

- Belperio, J. A., Shaikh, F. K., Abtin, F., Fishbein, M. C., Weigt, S. S., Sagar, R., & Lynch, J. P. (2022). Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Sarcoidosis. *JAMA*, 327(9), 856. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2022.1570>
- Ganeshan, D., Menias, C. O., Lubner, M. G., Pickhardt, P. J., Sandrasegaran, K., & Bhalla, S. (2018). Sarcoidosis from Head to Toe: What the Radiologist Needs to Know. *Radiographics*, 38(4), 1180–1200. <https://doi.org/10.1148/rq.2018170157>